REMARKS

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-20 are pending in this application. Various claims are amended herein. Therefore, claims 1-20 remain pending and under consideration.

No new matter is being presented. Approval and entry are respectfully requested.

II. CLAIM 2 – 5 AND 9 – 20 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 112, FIRST PARAGRAPH, AS FAILING TO COMPLY WITH THE WRITTEN DESCRIPTION REQUIREMENT

Claims are amended herein to overcome the rejection. Therefore, it is respectfully submitted, the rejection is overcome.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-20 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The Examiner notes the claims disclose an, "information browse sharing," which the Examiner asserts is not disclosed in the specification. The Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Support for the term "information browse sharing," can be found for example on page 3, line 16 thru page 4, line 12. The Specification discloses "Accordingly, the use of the present information browse supporting system enables each user to indirectly recognize that other user shows a kind care for the user himself or herself by **browsing the information presented to the same user**. As a consequence, the **user-to-user communications can be vitalized**." (see page 4, lines 9-12 of the specification). Therefore, the language in the specification suggests the information browsed is shared between the users.

In order to clarify the invention however, the claims are amended herein to recite an "information browse method" rather than an "information browse sharing method." Therefore it is respectfully submitted the rejection is overcome.

III. CLAIMS 1 – 3, 5 – 10, AND 12 – 20 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER ELLIS ET AL. (US 6,898,762) IN VIEW OF COOPER ET AL. (US 6,754,904).

The Examiner asserts Ellis et al. (Ellis) teaches *searching, ...information derived from the **first search condition information** set in said first search condition information setting step and information derived from the **second search condition information** set in said second search condition information setting step*, as recited, for example, in claim 1. (citing column 22,

lines 62-67 and column 3, lines 15-21 of Ellis). However the cited passage in Ellis states, "Program guide server 25 may, for example, store parental control information (e.g., program identifiers in a database, table, or list of programs to be locked) at step 2260. Program guide server 25 may indicate to the program guide client that programs are locked when providing program listings to the program guide client." (citing column 3, lines 15-21 of Ellis). Therefore, the cited passage only teaches a first search condition. In fact, the Examiner concedes on page 3 of the Office Action, "Ellis does not specifically teach a second search condition information inputted by any one among the plurality of users."

Therefore, the Examiner relies upon Cooper et al. (Cooper) to teach the second search condition. The cited passage in Cooper teaches "For example, a parent can configure the family member accounts such that a child has privilege only to see TV programs having a 'G' (General) rating while a teenager has privileges to see TV programs having a 'G' or 'PG' (Parental Guidance suggested) rating." (citing column 5, line 67 – column 3, line 5 of Cooper). Apparently, the Examiner seeks to assert the parent (first user) can configure the family member accounts (first search condition) such that a child (second user) has privilege to see only TV programs having a certain rating. Therefore, Cooper teaches limiting television access for a second user such as child.

Ellis only teaches a program guide service used by a parent (first user). Ellis does not disclose *browsing target information containing a plurality of information elements, for an information element with respect to a **certain user** in accordance with information **derived** from the first search condition and information derived from the second search condition*, as recited, for example, in claim 1. The information browsed in Ellis is simply the channel selections of the first user. Ellis does not teach information **derived** from the first user and the second user as recited, for example in claim 1.

Ellis also fails to disclose *presenting to the certain user a piece of information corresponding to a search result,* as recited for example in claim 1. Instead, Ellis prevents a user from viewing the subject information in the search result.

Similarly, Cooper only teaches a parent (first user) configuring a television account for a child (second) user. Cooper does not disclose ***browsing target information*** *containing a plurality of information elements, for an information element with respect to a **certain user** in accordance with information derived from the first search condition and information derived from the second search condition*, as recited, for example, in claim 1. The information browsed in Cooper is simply the channel selections of the first user and the second user. The subject

information is not **derived** from the first user and second user and *with respect to a certain user*, as recited, for example, in claim 1.

Cooper also fails to disclose *presenting to the certain user a piece of information corresponding to a search result*, as recited for example in claim 1. Like Ellis, Cooper describes a method of preventing a user from viewing the subject information.

Although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 1, for example, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding various differences of various other claims (i.e. claims 2-3, 5-10, and 12-20) over the cited references.

IV. CLAIMS 4 AND 11 ARE REJECTED UNDER 35 U.S.C. 103(a) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER ELLIS ET AL. (US 6,898,762) IN VIEW OF COOPER ET AL.(US 6,754,904) AND FURTHER IN VIEW OF HAKEN (US 2004/0008972).

The Examiner has rejected claims 4 and 11 conceding, Ellis and Cooper does not specifically teach a confidential flag. However, the Examiner asserts Haken further taught the first search condition information consisting of a keyword and a confidential flag.

However, Haken fails to cure all the deficiencies of Ellis and Cooper. In particular, Haken fails to disclose **browsing target information** *containing a plurality of information elements, for an information element with respect to a **certain user** in accordance with information **derived** from the first search condition and information derived from the second search condition*, as recited, for example, in independent claim 1.

Although the above comments are specifically directed to claim 1, for example, it is respectfully submitted that the comments would be helpful in understanding various differences of various other claims (i.e. claims 4, 6, and 11) over the cited references.

Dependent claims 4 and 11 depend from independent claims 1 and 6 respectively; and inherit the patentable features thereof. Therefore, the comments above may be applied hereto, where appropriate. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that claims 4 and 11 also patentably distinguish over Haken.

V.   CONCLUSION

There being no further outstanding objections or rejections, it is submitted that the application is in condition for allowance. An early action to that effect is courteously solicited.

If there are any additional fees associated with filing of this Amendment, please charge the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

STAAS & HALSEY LLP
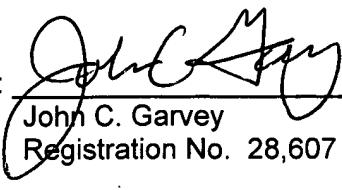
Date: 9-13-06   By: _____
                                               John C. Garvey
                                               Registration No. 28,607

1201 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 700
Washington, D.C. 20005
Telephone: (202) 434-1500
Facsimile: (202) 434-1501